



31. (New) The method according to Claim 22, in which the precipitate embryos are formed from species present in the second material.

32. (New) The method according to Claim 22, in which the precipitate embryos are formed from species introduced into the second material.

33. (New) The method according to Claim 32, in which said introduction is carried out by thermally activated diffusion.

34. (New) The method according to Claim 33, in which, the formation of microcavities implementing a thermal treatment, the precipitate embryos are formed simultaneously with the microcavities.

35. (New) The method according to Claim 22, in which the growth of the precipitates is produced by concentration of species introduced into the substrate.

36. (New) The method according to Claim 35, in which the growth of the precipitates is produced by concentration of species introduced into the substrate by thermally activated diffusion.

37. (New) The method according to Claim 35, in which the growth of the precipitates is produced by concentration of species introduced under pressure into the substrate.

38. (New) The method according to Claim 35, in which the growth of the precipitates is produced by concentration of species introduced into the substrate by means of a plasma.

39. (New) The method according to Claim 22, in which the growth of the precipitates is produced by concentration of species present in the substrate, under the effect of a thermal treatment.

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- formation of precipitate embryos from the nucleation centers formed, the precipitate embryos corresponding to the first material,

- growth of the precipitates from the embryos through species concentration corresponding to the first material and carried to the microcavity layer.

23. (New) The method according to Claim 22, in which the layer of microcavities is formed by introducing gaseous species into the second material.

24. (New) The method according to Claim 23, in which the gaseous species used to form the layer of microcavities are chosen from among hydrogen, helium and fluorine.

25. (New) The method according to Claim 22, in which the layer of microcavities is formed by an inclusion of gas provoked during formation of the substrate.

26. (New) The method according to Claim 22, in which the layer of microcavities is formed from the interface constituted by the solidarization of a first substrate element and a second substrate element, providing said substrate.

27. (New) The method according to Claim 26, in which the layer of microcavities results from the presence of particles at said interface.

28. (New) The method according to Claim 26, in which the layer of microcavities results from the surface roughness of at least one element among the first substrate element and the second substrate element.

29. (New) The method according to Claim 26, in which the layer of microcavities results from the presence of micro-recesses at the surface of at least one element among the first substrate element and the second substrate element.

30. (New) The method according to Claim 26, in which the layer of microcavities results from stresses induced at said interface.